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REIGN OF HER MAJESTY LILIUOKALANI - 2nd YEAR.

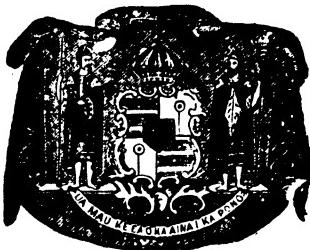
REPORT

— OF THE —

Minister Foreign Affairs

— TO THE —

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE,
SESSION OF 1892.



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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

March 31st, 1892.

Nobles and Representatives :

I have the honor to submit the Report of this Department for the past Biennial period.

During this period there have been three Ministerial changes; the portfolio of the Minister of Foreign Affairs having been held by Hon. Jona. Austin from

December 28th, 1887, to June 17th, 1890, and by Hon. John A. Cummins, from the latter date until February 25th, 1891, when, the Constitutional privilege of Her Majesty to select Her Ministers upon Her accession to the Throne having been decided in Her Majesty's favor by the Supreme Court of the Kingdom, Her Majesty honored me with the trust.

The policy of Her Majesty's Ministers having been to maintain and perpetuate the autonomy and independence of the Kingdom, I am, therefore, happy in being enabled to report that our relations with all the Great Powers of the world are of the most friendly and cordial character.

THE DEATH OF KING KALAKAUA.

The year 1891 brought with it, in its opening month, a great affliction to the Nation. His late and beloved Majesty, King Kalakaua, who had left these shores on the United States Flag-Ship *Charleston* on November 25th, 1890, as the guest of Rear Admiral George Brown, U. S. N., for the hospitable shores of California, and, while there receiving the most generous treatment at the hands of the citizens of that most favored State, was struck down by death after a comparatively short illness, dying at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on January the 20th, 1891, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Although a vague presentiment of impending sorrow had permeated the Hawaiian people on the eve of the

late King's voyage, the sad blow fell none the less with mournful severity; the effect of which was tempered alone by the very marked sympathy evinced by the citizens of the friendly and neighboring State in which he passed his last hours, the innumerable tokens of respect paid to his memory by the world at large, and the fact that under his favored rule our country had so prospered that it could rely upon Providence to justify him to posterity.

SYMPATHY OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Autograph Letters of Condolence on His late Majesty's death have been received by Her Majesty from Sovereigns, Potentates and Rulers in every part of the world.

The President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, wrote:

"You are well aware of the warm affection which has "been felt by the Government and People of the United "States for the late King, and Your Majesty may be "assured that the same deep interest will accompany "the Reign of his Successor on the Throne of Hawaii. "It is my sincere wish that the relations of the two "Governments may be even more cordial if possible than "heretofore; and that the People of both Countries "may be benefitted thereby."

The Secretary of State of the United States, the Hon. James G. Blaine, wrote as follows:

"By his visits to this country, where he was always

"assured a sincere and cordial welcome, the person of "the late King had become familiar to many of the "people, and his approachableness, the simplicity and "amiability of his manner, and the kindness of his dis- "position had rendered him the object of their friendly "regard, and aroused the desire on their part to testify "their sentiments by such hospitalities as they might "offer with propriety. It is, therefore, not necessary to "emphasize the fact that his death among them became "the cause of something more than a merely formal "expression of sorrow, or that he will be long and "pleasantly borne in remembrance."

"The many years of friendship between his late Ma- "jesty and the Government of the United States, and "the neighborhood and common interests of the Hawai- "ian and American Peoples made it peculiarly fitting "that the last honors should be paid to him, and his "body returned to his people, by Officers and men of the "American Navy, and on board of an American ship "of war."

Under date of May 5th, 1891, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, wrote:

"We share your sorrow, as the late King was well "known to us for his benevolence and the great inter- "est he took in his people. At the same time We are "pleased to learn that on Your Majesty's accession to "the Throne, peace and prosperity surround You, and "that You are a worthy successor to the most estim- "able Prince who has finished his earthly career."

Under date of March 21st, 1891, Autograph Letters expressing the most sincere sympathy and condolence were received from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and H. I. M. William III., Emperor of Germany, and, at subsequent dates, from the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Japan, the Emperor of China, the President of the French Republic, Leopold, King of Belgium, Oscar, King of Sweden, Emma, Queen Dowager and Regent of the Netherlands, Porfirio Diaz, President of the United States of Mexico, Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, Dom Carlos, King of Portugal, Mehemet Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, Mons. Welti, President of the Swiss Confederation, Carlos Pellegrini, President of the Argentine Republic, Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, Umberto, King of Italy, Julio Hereray Obes, President of the Republic of Uruguay, Remigio Morales Bermudez, President of the Republic of Peru, the Sultan Nazr-Ed-Deen, Shah-in-Shah of Persia, Somdet Phra Paraminde Maha Chulaloukorn Phra Chula Klao, King of Siam, Abu Bakhar, Sultan of the State and Territory of Johore, and others.

THE QUEEN'S ACCESSION.

Her Most Gracious Majesty Liliuokalani, who had been acting as Regent of the Kingdom during His Majesty's absence, was proclaimed, in pursuance of the Constitution, as His Successor, as Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, on January 29th, 1891, and on March 9th, 1891, Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Ka-

wekiu Kaiulani Lunalilo Kalaninuiahilapalapa, was named by Her Majesty, with the approval of the Nobles of the Kingdom, Her Successor to the Throne.

It furthermore pleased Her Majesty on March 28th, 1891, to confer, by Letters Patent, upon Her beloved Consort His Excellency John Owen Dominis, Governor of Oahu, the rank and title of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Unhappily His Royal Highness was not destined to continue his career of usefulness to his adopted country, in the new sphere to which he had been called, but for a few short months. He died on the 27th of August, 1891, deeply regretted by a nation he had faithfully served in high positions for many years and by a host of friends who mourned a great loss in the death of the much beloved "Governor".

WILLIAM LOWTHIAN GREEN.

The death of the Hon. William Lowthian Green, preceded by a long illness, on December 7th, 1890, removed one of the most prominent of the public servants of the Kingdom. Summoned upon several most important and almost critical occasions to assist and advise the Throne, he ever discharged the duties assigned to him with unflinching zeal, irreproachable probity and masterful ability, and entered upon his eternal rest respected and esteemed by all.

THE LATE HENRY A. P. CARTER.

Called away from his post of duty by ill health and succumbing to a fatal malady at a most serious time, the loss entailed upon Hawaii by the death of the late Henry A. P. Carter, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, on November 1, 1891, can not yet be accurately determined. The future alone will place his merits and our country's misfortune in their true light. Ever faithful to the best interests of the Throne and people of the Hawaiian Islands, true and steadfast in his affection for them, of inflexible integrity and intent of purpose, unconquerable in his devotion to duty, a sterling statesman and accomplished diplomatist, he discharged the various important duties entrusted to him from time to time by the Sovereign's discretion in a manner that earned for his Sovereign and himself the honor, respect, and esteem of all with whom he was brought into official contact.

In deference to the wishes of the relatives of the deceased the ceremony of an official funeral was dispensed with, but he was none the less honored with the respectful tribute of esteem in the last rites by the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty's Ministers, the Governor of Oahu, the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Corps, and a numerous body of prominent personages and mourning friends.

I regard it as my duty to place before this Honorable Body, a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of

the United States, Hon. James G. Blaine, in reference to Mr. Carter's death and the marks of respect the United States Government were desirous of paying to his memory.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 27th, 1891.

"Sir:—On the 1st instant, the Department received "the sad tidings of the death of Mr. H. A. P. Carter, "the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited by Her Majesty near the Government "of the United States.

"The President was immediately acquainted with "this melancholy news and directed me to express to "his son, Mr. George R. Carter, and, through him, to "the family of the deceased, his sincere sorrow for the "loss of one who, as the representative of a friendly "nation, had long and acceptably fulfilled the duties of "his high office and done so much to consolidate the "friendship of the two countries and who, in his personal relations with the officers of this Government, had "so deservedly won the esteem and confidence of all "with whom he was brought into Association.

"For myself, I gave expression to the feeling of personal loss that comes from the death of one with whom my intercourse had ever been especially inti-

"mate and whom I had always delighted to call a "friend.

"I directed Mr. Sevellon A. Brown, the Chief Clerk of this Department to repair to New York and attend "the funeral of the deceased as my representative. Instructions had also been given by the Secretaries of "War, and of the Navy, to the Commanders of the "Military Post at Governor's Island and of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to detail an escort of soldiers and "marines under their respective commands, to attend the "funeral; but in deference to the wishes of the family of "the deceased, who desired the services to be as simple as "possible, such instructions were revoked."

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR CHANGES.

UNITED STATES.

On September 8th, 1890, His Excellency John L. Stevens, United States Minister Resident, presented credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to His Majesty the late King, and, in presenting them, thus addressed His Majesty :

"Sire :—In appointing me Envoy Extraordinary and "Minister Plenipotentiary, placing the Representative "to His Majesty's Government on an equality with the "American Representatives to the great nations of "the world, the Government of the United States once "more manifests its strong friendship for the Hawaiian

"Kingdom and its firm resolution to respect its autonomy and to promote its welfare.

"His Majesty may be sure that it will always be my earnest effort faithfully to carry out the instructions of my Government.

"In doing so I shall endeavor to show proper respect to His Majesty, and in any counsel or advice which I may give I shall seek the peace and prosperity of His Kingdom. Thus I shall help to foster good relations between the two countries so closely united by near neighborhood and common interests."

PORUGAL.

On June 5th, 1890, Senhor A. de Souza Canavarro, was recognized by His late Majesty, King Kalakaua, as Chargé d'Affaires of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, and on the same date by this Department as Consul General for Portugal.

Mr. H. Hempel, having resigned his position as Consul for this Government at Madeira Mr. Francisco Rodriguez was appointed to succeed him on July 1st, last.

Mr. Richard Seeman, who for the past ten years has ably represented this Kingdom as Consul at St. Michael's, Azores, having resigned his commission on account of change of residence, Mr. A. da S. Moreira, who for a lengthy period has had charge of the office, was commissioned as Mr. Seeman's successor on March 2d, last.

COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In view of the increasing importance of the port of Vancouver, British Columbia, and upon excellent recommendation, Mr. George A. Fraser was appointed as Hawaiian Consul for that port on the 17th of September last.

Owing to the lamented decease of Mr. H. E. Stokes, the Hawaiian Vice-Consul at the important port of Newcastle, N. S. W., Consul General E. O. Smith appointed Mr. William Henry Moulton as his successor, and recognition was granted to him in that capacity by His Excellency the Governor of the Colony pending the approval of Her Britannic Majesty's Government. Mr. Moulton's appointment has been confirmed by this Department.

FRANCE.

On July 29th, 1890, Mr. A. Vizzavona, was recognized by this Department as Chancellor to the French Legation here, as successor to Mr. Léon Bellaguet and is now discharging the functions of Consul and Commissioner of France during the absence of Mr. G. B. D'Anglade.

TAHITI.

Mr. J. T. Cognet's absence from his post as Consul at Papeete, Tahiti, having been unduly extended, his resignation tendered in June 1890, was accepted in February 1891, and the position offered to and accepted by

Mr. A. F. Bonet, who, as Acting Consul, had rendered efficient service to this Government.

JAPAN.

In May 1890, Mr. Taizo Masaki succeeded Mr. Taro Ando as the Diplomatic Agent and Consul of the Japanese Empire for this Kingdom. On August 1st, 1891, Mr. Masaki notified this Department that he had been promoted to the rank of Diplomatic Agent and Consul General. In his intercourse with the Department Mr. Masaki has shown marked frankness, ability and courtesy thus rendering the transaction of diplomatic affairs the most pleasant.

NETHERLANDS.

A petition having been made to this Department for the appointment of a Consul at Batavia, Netherlands Indies, it was found impracticable to accede to the request as the Netherlands Government has made it an invariable rule not to admit foreign Consuls into their Colonies except under a special convention regulating their admission and defining their rights and duties. A convention of this kind does not exist between the two countries.

On his return to his former residence at Amsterdam, Mr. D. H. Schmull resigned the position of Her Majesty's Consul General at Pretoria, South African Republic, and on January 7th, last, was recommissioned to his former post as Consul General for the Netherlands.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

On July 8th, 1891, Mr. Henry F. Glade, was recognized as Austro-Hungarian Consul for this Kingdom.

MEXICO AND SPAIN.

The death of Mr. R. W. Laine in San Francisco in June, 1890, created a vacancy in the Consulate of Mexico, and the Vice-Consulate of Spain, at this port, which positions had been very acceptably filled by him for several years. These functions are now discharged by Mr. H. Renjes as Consul for Mexico, and Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain, by Commissions recognized by this Department on June 8th, 1891, and March 19th, 1892.

Mr. Carl H. Baker was commissioned as Hawaiian Vice-Consul at the City of Mexico on January 15th, 1891, vice Mr. A. Obregon, deceased, and on the same date Mr. James Shaw was appointed Hawaiian Consul at Cadiz, Spain, to succeed his brother Mr. William Shaw, deceased.

The changes noted above, comprise all that have taken place during the last Biennial Period in the Consular and Diplomatic Service of this Kingdom abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO CONSULATE FEES.

The return from the Consulate General at San Francisco on account of fees for the two years ending March 31, 1892, have been \$36,228.45, showing a net income,

after payment of Consular salary and office expenses of \$23,228.45.

TREATY RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The passage of the so-called McKinley bill by the Congress of the United States during its session in 1890, has seriously affected the value of our treaty relations with that country, in that the benefits heretofore enjoyed and supposed to have been assured to Hawaii, by the amendment of 1887 to the Reciprocity Treaty, more especially as regards the duties on sugars which have been reduced to a minimum rate, are greatly lessened.

At the time this bill was introduced into Congress, the late Henry A. P. Carter, then Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of this Kingdom at Washington, foreseeing that such legislation would in effect, deprive Hawaii of much of the advantage secured by the Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity of 1875, the plain intent of which was to place Hawaiian sugars on the same basis as those of American production, and remand Hawaii to the same and no greater advantages than non-reciprocating nations, while the United States would continue to enjoy all the equivalents given them by this Kingdom under that Treaty, he, Mr. Carter, officially placed before the proper authorities of that Government urgent seasons why, in the event that the Tariff Bill should become a law, that parity of treat-

ment would entitle Hawaiian sugars to an equitable claim to share the bounty provided in the bill for American production. He also called officially upon the Secretary of State and left with him a paper to the following effect:

"The Hawaiian Minister called upon the Secretary "of State, to point out that some proposed legislation in "Congress on the sugar tariff would violate the equities "of the Treaties existing between Hawaii and the "United States, unless Hawaiian sugars were admitted "to share in the proposed bounties to be paid to Amer- "ican sugar. That the obvious intent of the treaties, "was to put Hawaiian sugars on the same footing as "American grown sugars, and that the effect of the pro- "posed legislation would be to remand Hawaii to a "position having no advantage over non-reciprocating "nations."

Mr. Carter also stated at the same time, that while he would not proceed to the length of a protest against what was then a mere legislative proposition, he deemed it his duty as the representative of Hawaii, to place upon record a paper which would show that there was no silent acquiescence on his part to such legislation. The absence of Mr. Carter in Europe on account of illness may, therefore, be taken as the cause why the above demurrer was not supplemented by a solemn official protest to the United States Government on the final passage of the bill. It may be added that the tenor of all of the late Minister's correspondence with

the Secretary of State, subsequent to the passage of the bill, as well as that antecedent thereto, shows a continuous protest on his part as Hawaiian representative against depriving this Kingdom by indirect legislation of the advantages secured by the treaty.

After the tariff act had become a law it was found to contain a clause repealing all former acts inconsistent therewith, which would include that passed by Congress in 1876, giving effect to the present Treaty of Reciprocity. Although the clause of the tariff bill affecting sugars was not to go into effect until April, 1891, other products free by the terms of said treaty were liable to be immediately affected thereby. This action, our Minister at Washington was assured, was the result of a clerical error in the preparation of the bill, a clause exempting Hawaiian produce from the provisions of the repealing clause having been inadvertently stricken out, and that Congress would be asked to make an immediate correction of the mistake. The annual Message of President Harrison to the Congress of 1890-91 contained the following reference to the matter:

"In the tariff act a wrong was done the Kingdom of Hawaii which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that Kingdom. I hope Congress

"will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach
"of faith on the part of this Government."

Under date of March 3rd, 1891, the late Minister reported the passage of a bill in Congress to correct the repealing clause of the Tariff bill as affecting Hawaiian produce free by treaty.

But, meanwhile arrangements were made with the Treasury authorities at Washington that no duties should be levied on Hawaiian rice and other articles free by the schedule to Article I of the Reciprocity Treaty.

A willingness having been expressed on the part of the United States Government to open negotiations for the continuation of the existing treaty upon terms that might prove more favorable than those under which Hawaii has been placed through the operation of the McKinley bill, this question has had the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government. In view, however, of the intention of the reciprocity amendment to the bill which provides for the re-imposition of duties at an advanced rate on sugar, coffee, hides, etc., on and after January 1st, 1892, coming from all countries not entering into relations of commercial reciprocity with the United States before that date, it was questionable whether any arrangements for the improvement of our present treaty relations with that country could understandingly or intelligently be made until it was definitely known what countries would enter into such a compact, especially those whose products would compete

with those of Hawaii in the American markets. On the other hand the paramount importance of this question and the necessity of relieving in so far as possible the depression in our principal industries, seemed to point to the necessity for some immediate action. Our Minister at Washington was therefore instructed to confer with the Secretary of State for the purpose of ascertaining what measures could be agreed upon tending to the improvement and extension of the present treaty with the United States. As the result of the conference the following project of a treaty was submitted to this Department.

PROJECT OF TREATY.

"The United States of America and the Kingdom of Hawaii, recognizing the importance of perpetuating the friendly relations now happily existing between them, and of giving security to the important commercial and vested interests which have grown out of the treaty relations heretofore established between them, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries.

"The President of the United States,
" and the Queen of Hawaii
" who have in due form agreed upon
"the following Articles:

"Article 1. The treaties and conventions now in force between the high contracting parties, shall continue in force, without limitation, until modi-

"fied or terminated by the mutual consent of the
"two Governments.

"Article 2. All articles, the growth, produce and
"manufacture of the Hawaiian Islands, shall be ad-
"mitted into the ports of the United States free of
"duty, and in consideration thereof and as an equi-
"valent therefor, all articles, the growth, produce
"and manufacture of the United States shall be
"admitted free of duty into the ports of the Ha-
"waiian Islands. The articles so admitted shall
"however, be subject to such internal revenue taxes
"in the country to which they are imported as are
"the articles, the growth, produce or manufacture
"of that country; but neither country shall impose
"any export duties on articles exported to the other.
"The evidence that the articles sought to be im-
"ported into the territory of one of the higher
"contracting parties, are the growth, produce or
"manufacture of the other contracting party, shall
"be the same as required by Article 3 of the Con-
"vention of commercial reciprocity between the
"United States and Hawaii, concluded January
"30th, 1875; and the provisions of Article 4 of
"said Convention relative to the admission of
"articles free of duty from the United State into
"the Hawaiian Islands shall extend to all articles
"so admitted by virtue of this Convention.

"From the provisions of this Article touching free
"entry, there shall be exempted opium and spi-

"rituous liquors, the latter meaning any liquids of
"more than 18 per cent, alcoholic strength, and
"there shall also be exempted any articles which are
"or shall be prohibited from entry into the ports of
"either country under its general laws.

"Article 3. The present convention shall be ratified
"by the President of the United States by and
"with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof,
"and by Her Majesty, the Queen of Hawaii, and
"the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington
"as soon as possible. It shall come into force at a
"date to be agreed upon by the high contracting
"parties immediately upon the adoption by the
"Congress of the United States and the Legislature
"of the Hawaiian Islands of the necessary laws to
"give effect to Article 2 thereof; provided, that such
"laws shall have been passed by both of the high
"contracting parties within two years from the date
"of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty. If
"the necessary laws shall have been so passed, the
"treaty having come into force shall remain in force
"until modified or terminated by the mutual consent
"of the two Governments. A conference to con-
"sider the modifications or termination of the treaty
"shall be held either at Washington or at Honolulu,
"within six months after either of the high con-
"tracting parties shall have given notice to the
"other of a desire for such modification or termina-
"tion.

"Done in duplicate at Washington, the....day
"of.....in the year one thou-
"sand eight hundred and ninety-one."

With the belief that it would prove to the best interests of Hawaii to secure a more extended reciprocity than is now obtained through the treaty of 1875, this project was returned to the late Minister with the following slight additions:

In paragraph 2 to Article 2, the words "and preparations thereof" were inserted after "opium," and an additional paragraph was interpolated after paragraph 1 of Article 2, viz:

"It is hereby understood that the manufactures of Hawaii guaranteed free admission into the United States shall be from articles, the growth and produce of Hawaii; Provided, however, that containers of every kind in which Hawaiian products are shipped to the United States, namely: bags, boxes, barrels, bottles, tin cans, etc., etc., shall be admitted free by the United States."

In forwarding the above treaty project for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the late Minister Carter submitted the following points as pertinent thereto:

"It will be observed that this proposed treaty changes, nothing but the lists of merchandise to be admitted into the ports of both countries free of duty, therefore, it cannot be considered as a new departure, a new policy, or an untried policy.

Article 1, provides that existing treaties shall continue in force till changed or terminated by mutual consent. This puts the American treaties on the same footing as those we have with Great Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden, and some other countries I believe, except that in those instances we cannot even demand a conference for the purpose of considering any changes, while this treaty provides for such a conference at any time.

The treaties thus made permanent are the original Treaty of 1849, which has been found satisfactory, the Reciprocity Convention of 1875, which has been advantageous to Hawaii and which has not operated to the injury of Hawaii in any way. The objections made originally to some of the provisions have proved groundless in practice. Hawaii agreed not to do certain things which she could hardly be conceived of as wishing to do. In every treaty made between two countries there are mutual agreements to refrain from certain things and to perform certain things. This may be said to interfere with the freedom of action of each nation and does so to a certain extent, as every agreement between individuals also does; but, in this case the things which Hawaii agreed not to do she was not likely, and is not likely, to wish to do, and the advantages gained were very great.

Hawaii did not lose any of her independence as a nation and did gain vastly in importance as an independent power among the nations of the world.

This treaty makes permanent the convention of 1887, extending the convention of 1875 and containing the clause relating to Pearl Harbor. This clause has been sufficiently discussed, and it is apparent that the use of that water, which is not a harbor open to foreign commerce and therefore accessible to other powers under their treaties, by the United States can do no harm to Hawaii, and that such use would no more interfere with the independence and jurisdiction of Hawaii than does the use of Honolulu Harbor by the war ships of foreign nations on board of which Hawaii can exercise no jurisdiction.

At all events that convention has been in force for some years and no difficulties have grown out of it, and the status is not changed by this treaty, except that the concession and its equivalent consideration are made more permanent.

Of these treaties that are to be made permanent it may be said that they have in the past contributed to the independence, the security and the welfare of Hawaii. Why, therefore, should they not be made lasting and their happy influence made secure for the future, if it can be done without too much sacrifice of revenue?

Article 2 provides for the admission into the ports of both countries free of duty the products and manufactures of both countries.

The consideration of this article is purely one of revenue and of equivalents. Is it a good bargain for

Hawaii? Hawaii would give up the right to collect revenue upon all articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States (except spirits and opium) not included in the schedule of the convention of 1875. The amount of this concession can be easily ascertained as far as the imports of the past are concerned, but it must be remembered that unless these treaty relations are continued the imports may decrease in amount.

On the other hand Hawaii gains an almost unlimited market for all of her productions (except spirits and opium). This advantage would be always increasing, and with such a free market it is almost impossible to foretell what new products may not be stimulated into life or what increase of former products may not be attained to.

It may be objected to this, that most of our products are now admitted free of duty in the United States. To this the answer is that the tariff of the United States may at any time be changed. In fact there seems a strong probability that it will be in the case of sugar as many statesmen see great dangers to the fiscal system of the United States in the system of bounties, lately provided for, and even the last tariff bill authorizes the President to re-impose duties upon hides, coffee and sugar as against nations that do not reciprocate. To secure for Hawaii a permanent exemption from the chances of such changes would be a great advantage and give security to our industries.

It may be said that we shall pledge ourselves not to make similar arrangements with other nations, but we cannot expect to get such great advantages without some concessions, and it is for us to judge whether the free market of the United States is not of greater present and prospective advantage than all other markets combined, even were it certain that we could make as favorable terms with them, which we cannot do.

Article 2 of the proposed Convention recognizes the right of each nation to levy internal revenue taxes but not export duties, this would be necessary in the case, for instance, of tobacco in the United States. Under this it will be seen that such revenue taxes could only apply to articles exported to the other country.

It also provides that the same conditions shall apply to the new articles coming under the terms of the treaty as applied to the schedule of the original treaty.

Article 3 provides for the exchange of ratifications, and the coming into force after Congress and our Legislature shall have passed the necessary laws which must, however, be accomplished before the expiration of two years after the exchange of ratifications which will take place as soon as possible after the approval of Her Majesty and Cabinet, and the President and Senate.

This leaves it open for the term of one whole Congress and if not passed by that Congress leaves us at liberty to withdraw, if found expedient, before the ex-

piration of our present reciprocity treaty. It also gives ample time for its consideration by the Legislature of Hawaii.

The serious illness, which, unfortunately, culminated in the death of the Hon. H. A. P. Carter, late representative of Her Majesty's Government at Washington, rendered it necessary that a special Envoy should be dispatched to Washington to confer with the United States, on this important matter. The Hon. J. Mott-Smith, then Her Majesty's Minister of Finance, was selected as the most fitting person for this important mission and the negotiation for an extension of the present treaty, on the basis of the project submitted above, was confided to his care. Mr. Smith proceeded to Washington on the 17th day of October last, and has reported several conferences with the Secretary of State, on the subject; without, however, any satisfactory results, although further and more encouraging reports are expected at an early day.

THE WASHINGTON MISSION.

On October 15th, 1891, His Excellency J. Mott Smith was appointed and commissioned by Her Majesty, as Chargé d' Affaires pro-tem of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington during the severe illness of the late Minister, and, upon his demise, it pleased Her Majesty the Queen under date of January 28, 1892, to commission him as Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary to the United States, to succeed the late Mr. Carter.

Mr. Smith has reported to this Department that he had an audience with President Harrison on the 16th, instant, and presented his credentials with the following remarks:

"Mr. President :

"I have the honor, as well as agreeable duty of presenting my Letter of Credence from Her Majesty, Liliuokalani, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands accrediting me to you, as Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to these United States of America.

"The contiguity of the Hawaiian Islands to the western coast of the United States, their central and sole position, as the midway ports of the future commercial traffic of the North Pacific Ocean and their convenience to the nations on the mainlands bordering on that Ocean, are facts which dispose Her Majesty to cultivate the most friendly relations with these neighboring nations.

"It was the endeavor of His late Majesty, to maintain the friendliest relations with the United States, and to this end foster close reciprocal commercial intercourse, which it is believed has proved beneficial to the subjects and citizens of the two countries.

"Her Majesty is disposed to pursue a similar policy of friendship and amity and has authorized me to so

"assure you, Mr. President, to the end that the happy
"relations hitherto existing may be continued and per-
"petuated.

"In succeeding to diplomatic relations, so worthily
"filled by my late lamented predecessor, who ever re-
"ceived from you the most courteous consideration,
"allow me to hope for myself a continuance of similar
"friendly intercourse."

President Harrison replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister:

"In welcoming you as the Envoy Extraordinary and
"Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty Liliuokalani,
"Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, to the United States,
"I am afforded a further occasion to express the con-
"tinued interest of the Government and people of this
"country in the welfare of Her Majesty and of the
"people of Hawaii.

"I fully appreciate Her Majesty's views of the im-
"portance of the friendly commercial intercourse which
"has so long proved a benefit to both countries, and
"have no doubt that, as under your distinguished pre-
"decessor, this interest will continue to have the atten-
"tive consideration of both Governments. I can con-
"fidently assure you of the absolute good will of the
"Government and people of the United States."

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

On the 14th day of May last, this Department received from the United States Government, through the Diplomatic Representative here, an invitation to participate in the commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by contributing an exhibit to an Exposition to be held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1893.

As an exhibition of the magnitude of that projected at Chicago, will prove a most fitting opportunity for showing the progress made by Hawaii in all that pertains to civilization, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, the invitation has been provisionally accepted and steps taken toward preparing and arranging for an exhibit by the appointment of a temporary commission for that purpose.

The United States of America have long been and will doubtless continue to be the principal market for our products. They are by proximity the nearest, and by the relations of commerce and amity our most friendly neighbor. It is therefore most earnestly hoped that a suitable provision will be made during this session for a creditable representation at this great event, not only by an exhibit of what are now the principal products, manufactures, and industries of our Kingdom, but also of the many that may be developed by capital and labor intelligently employed. No other country in the world of so limited an area, can show such a diversity

of products as Hawaii-nei whose soil and climate are favorable alike to the successful cultivation of the staples, fruit, cereals, and vegetable products of the temperate zone as well as those peculiar to the tropics.

Under date of February 18th, last, His Excellency John L. Stevens, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States here, forwarded to this Department an invitation to Her Majesty's Government to send such representatives as it may deem appropriate to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, in the city of Chicago on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of October, 1892.

SUB-MARINE CABLE.

The subject of connecting these Islands with the world's system of telegraphy has had the earnest attention of the present Cabinet. The geographical position of this group will necessarily make it the radial point for telegraphic cables connecting points on the western shores of North America with China, Japan, and Australasia. The rapid development of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean requires a system of sub-marine telegraphy which, when established, will involve the commercial interests of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Japan, and China, in this part of the world.

Knowing the interest the United States Government has evinced in the matter, the Diplomatic Representa-

tive of this Kingdom at Washington was instructed, in September last, to confer with the proper authorities on the subject. Since that time new surveys have been made by the U. S. S. *Albatross* and soundings for a cable route taken between Monterey, California, and a point on this island (Oahu).

Notice was given to the Hon. Audley Coote, under date of May 9th, and September 25th, 1890, of the termination on August 1st, of that year, of the concession granted to him by Section 2 of Chapter 27, of the Law of 1887, to establish sub-marine cable communication between this Kingdom and the North American continent.

EDUCATION OF HAWAIIAN YOUTHS ABROAD.

At the last session of the Legislature (1890), an act was passed "To provide for and to regulate the sending of Hawaiian Youths abroad to be educated," and an appropriation of \$10,000, made to carry out the intentions of the Legislature. No applications have been handed in under the provisions of that Act, and the only Government students drawing upon the appropriation are D. Makalua, and H. G. Marchant. The former passed his final examinations in medicine, midwifery and gynecology, in January 1891, leaving still his examination in Surgery, but no report has been received by this Department from him in regard to his further progress.

The reports from Consul Lawrence Bond, of Boston, in regard to Mr. Marchant's progress as an engraver, have invariably been of the highest and most satisfactory character, and it is confidently expected that upon his return he will be found serviceable to his country in his profession. The expenses of these students during the biennial period, have been: For Mr. Makalua, \$2,199.11, and for Mr. Marchant, \$1,061.42.

RELIEF AND RETURN OF INDIGENT HAWAIIANS.

IN UTAH.

Somewhat prior to the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature at which this subject was so freely discussed; and subsequently thereto, the Department has received a mass of correspondence in relation to the condition of a number of Hawaiians in Utah. The information therein contained is of considerable interest as showing the influence possessed by the Mormon Church over these wanderers, and the vacillating disposition of the Hawaiians themselves, in connection with their desires to return home or to remain, but on account of its length must be placed in the Appendix "A."

No further information has been received and no further steps taken in regard to the matter since March, 1891. Only 17 Hawaiians have returned at a cost to the appropriation of \$723.80.

It would be ungrateful not to express in this, an official manner, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to Mr. W. A. Kinney, a former member of this Honorable Body for the very active, generous and disinterested part taken by him on behalf of his fellow countrymen at some cost and considerable inconvenience to himself. Mention should also be made of Hon. Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah, Mr. M. J. Goodwin, of Salt Lake City, Mr. E. H. Parsons, U. S. Marshal for the District of Utah, President Wilford Woodruff, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Dr. A. B. Carter, Consul-General McKinley and others for the kindly interest and assistance given by them in enabling the Government to procure correct information in regard to the condition and circumstances of Hawaiians in Utah.

IN SAMOA.

On April 11th, 1891, the United States Minister Plenipotentiary kindly handed to this Department a letter from Harold M. Sewall, Esq. United States Consul-General at Samoa, conveying a petition from eight Hawaiians then residing in Samoa asking for relief to enable them to return to this Kingdom as under a proclamation of the King of Samoa they could not remain in that country. This correspondence will be found in the Appendix.

The Department at once took an active interest in these people, and through the assistance of the Oceanic

Steamship Company, 23 persons were brought home at a cost to the fund of \$1,300.

IN JAPAN.

In a dispatch, dated Tokio, December 26, 1891, His Excellency R. W. Irwin informed this Department that:

"There are now several Hawaiians six or seven, residing in this country some of whom I am told by physicians are suffering with leprosy. Some of them are very poor and when sick really require temporary assistance.

"I have personally sometimes given them assistance from my own funds. They can usually eke out a scanty subsistence by their own efforts, but when sick they are really in a forlorn condition sometimes.

"I believe there is an appropriation to assist indigent native Hawaiians abroad. I therefore write to ask whether Your Excellency will give me authority on the part of our Government to assist any poor suffering native Hawaiian residing in this country.

"I will satisfy myself that they are deserving of assistance if Your Excellency will give me such authority, and I will furnish proper vouchers. I leave, of course, the question of the amount to Your Excellency's judgment. I should say that \$300 gold, yearly would more than cover such eleemosynary requirements."

Unfortunately, in these instances, the Department felt compelled to inform Mr. Irwin, that it was found impracticable to render assistance under the long acknowledged restrictions governing the application of the Fund, but he was authorized, should these poor persons desire to return to Hawaii, to draw upon the Department for the amount of their passage money and such necessaries as they might require while in transit.

Perhaps it might be considered advisable that the distribution of the Fund "For the Relief and return of Indigent Hawaiians" should be so broadened in its scope as to permit a greater discretion in its distribution, and while without creating, as it were, a pension fund for distressed or indigent Hawaiians, resident abroad and not desirous of returning to Hawaii, yet enabling the Hawaiian Consular Representatives abroad, in exceptional cases to devote a portion of the fund for their assistance.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

On November 29th, my predecessor, informed His Excellency R. W. Irwin, Her Majesty's Minister Resident at Tokio, that Hon. Paul Neumann would proceed to Japan by the S. S. *Rio de Janeiro* on behalf of the Government and the Planters' Labor and Supply Co., to endeavor to obtain a reduction of the charge of \$65.00 per head which was sought to be reimposed on the employers of labor imported from that country. Mr. Neumann, arrived in Tokio on December 23rd, and

placed himself in communication and accord with the Minister as will appear from the correspondence in the Appendix "B."

At the same time, November 29th, this Department instructed the Minister Resident that Her Majesty's Government desired to extend the present Convention for a definite period after its expiration, and the necessary powers and instructions to attain this object were forwarded to him; and the Representative of the Japanese Government in this Kingdom officially notified thereof.

The Convention referred to bears date 28th January, 1886, and remains in force "for the period of five years; and thereafter until six months previous notice shall have been given by one of the Contracting Parties to the other of its intention to abrogate it." No such notice has at present been given.

On December 26, 1890, Mr. Irwin reported to this Department that he had succeeded in persuading Viscount Aoki, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, to recommend to his Cabinet that the Hawaiian Government be authorized to charge all male emigrants thereafter \$15.50 for expenses; all passage money, doctors, and inspectors, etc., and all other expenses to be paid by the Hawaiian Government. "Under these conditions," wrote Mr. Irwin, "the Japanese Government will allow the emigration of Japanese to Hawaii to continue, and will allow our

present emigration convention to run on, in all probability."

One year later, December 26th, 1891, Mr. Irwin informed the Department that Viscount Enomotto, Viscount Aoki's successor as Minister of Foreign Affairs, agreed to a reduction in the monthly wages of all Japanese agricultural laborers who might thereafter go to Hawaii to \$12.50.

On February 26 last, Minister Irwin forwarded his report and correspondence in reference to the negotiations he had been conducting for many months with great tact and ability, and from this report, which can be found in the Appendix, much important information may be gained in regard to the details of the negotiations.

LABORERS' DEPOSITS.

On October 4th, 1890, Mr. Taizo Masaki gave the following notification to this Department of the transfer of the Japanese laborers' deposits :

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I
"have received a despatch from the Viscount Aoki, the
"Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that all
"deposits of Japanese laborers in Hawaii, as mentioned
"in Article 7, of the Agreement between the Special
"Agent of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration and
"Japanese laborers, were, on last August, 1st, transferred
"from the Treasury to the Specie Bank of Yokohama,
"and at the same time that Bank was commissioned to

"transact in future such business relating thereto as was
 "formerly undertaken by the Treasury, giving interest
 "on such deposits at the rate of five and a half per cent.
 "per annum.

"I beg to ask Your Excellency to notify, if it is
 "deemed necessary, this new arrangement in the treat-
 "ment of these deposits to the employers of Japanese
 "contract laborers."

CONVENTIONS WITH PORTUGAL AND JAPAN.

PORTUGAL.

On March 4th, 1891, the Portuguese Government gave this Department, through Mr. Canavarro, Chargé d' Affaires, the following written notice of denunciation of the Provisional Convention of May 5th, 1882:

"His Majesty's Government have decided to exercise
 "the right conferred by Article 5 of the Provisional
 "Convention of May 5th, 1882, between the Kingdoms
 "of Portugal and Hawaii, and have given me instruc-
 "tions to denounce that convention.

"I have, consequently, the honor to notify Your Excellency that a year from this date, the Portuguese-Hawaiian Treaty will cease to be in force. I shall be pleased if Your Excellency will be good enough to acknowledge this notification.

"As I explained to Your Excellency in our conversation of to-day, I am informed that His Majesty's

"Government have decided to denounce the Commercial Treaties at present existing between Portugal and friendly nations."

JAPAN.

The Convention between the Empire of Japan and this Kingdom concerning the emigration of Japanese subjects hither, which was ratified by the high contracting parties on the 28th of January, 1886, expired by limitation on March 8th, 1891. Information has been received, however, from Her Majesty's Minister Resident at Tokio, that so long as Her Hawaiian Majesty's Government shall faithfully observe the terms thereof it is not the purpose of His Imperial Majesty's Government to give the six months notice of abrogation provided for therein.

JAPANESE VAGRANTS.

The Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Representative here has called the attention of this Department to the fact that a class of Japanese of an objectionable and undesirable character have come into the Kingdom from San Francisco, and elsewhere, who interfere with and engender a pernicious influence among the laborers brought here from the agricultural districts of Japan under the provisions of the existing treaty and convention with that country. As this class of Japanese have come here under the provisions, and are within the description of the objectionable persons mentioned in Article IX, of the Convention of 1886, he invokes the aid

of Her Majesty's Government in causing their arrest and expulsion from the Kingdom as offenders against the provisions of said Convention, and the laws of this Kingdom as enacted in the last Legislature, Chapter LXIII, Session Laws 1890, which law seems to have failed in its intent to carry to a rigid enforcement the provisions of Article IX, of the Convention.

HON. J. MARSDEN'S MISSION.

With a view of rendering such assistance as might be proper to the mission of the Hon. J. Marsden in search of a labor supply for the agricultural interests of the country, my predecessor, Mr. Cummins, under date of November 18th, 1890, addressed Mr. Canavarro, the Chargé d' Affaires and Consul General at this Capital requesting him to furnish such information as he might possess as to the feasibility and probable cost of recruiting laborers from Goa, and soliciting his good offices in opening up communications with the proper authorities there, or in Portugal, looking to the establishment of a regular supply of labor for our plantations. Mr. Canavarro's reply, which is of interest, will be found in the Appendix "C."

As Mr. Canavarro therein expressed his "favorable opinion in regard to the project" and promised to show his Government "the respective advantages which may accrue to our two countries," he was in the following month notified of Mr. Marsden's departure on the S. S. China, to obtain information, for the Planter's Labor

and Supply Company, in regard to labor immigration to this country, and was informed that it would afford Her Majesty's Government much satisfaction if he could cause to be extended to him such courtesies as might be of assistance to him in his mission.

PROPOSED LABOR CONVENTION WITH CHINA.

On August 16th, 1890, my predecessor the Hon. J. A. Cummins, wrote to the late Minister Carter, then in Europe, requesting him while there to avail himself of any opportunity which might offer of meeting and conversing informally with any Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, with a view of ascertaining, for the information of this Government, the ideas entertained as to the probable acceptance of the Chinese Government, for the drawing up of a Convention or Agreement between the two countries with a view to opening up and regulating a system of emigration of agricultural laborers from China to this country.

A draft of a project for a Convention was forwarded to Mr. Carter for use upon his return to his post at Washington, in the event of his finding the Chinese Minister willing to open negotiations.

On October 6th, 1890, Mr. Carter's full powers were sent to him to act in case an opportunity was afforded. In view, however, of the Legislature having passed the Act, Chapter LXVII, commonly known as the "Agri-

cultural Laborer's Act," and more especially from the tone of Mr. Carter's despatches of November 24th, 1890, from Washington, the matter has since remained in statu quo.

Mr. Carter's correspondence on the subject will be found in the Appendix "D."

MILITARY MATTERS.

It will be remembered that military matters occupied some time in their discussion in the last Legislature of 1890, and as a consequence my predecessor, the Hon. J. A. Cummins, with the consent of the Cabinet, issued orders on the 23rd day of August, 1890, for the disbandment of the First Battalion of the Hawaiian Volunteers, generally known as the "Honolulu Rifles." The King's Royal Guard were reorganized, the Government property collected and placed in charge of the proper authorities, and all expenses and outstanding claims in connection with the disbandment of the volunteers amounting to \$2,444.80, of the \$2,500 appropriated for that purpose, paid and discharged.

The present Officers of the King's Royal Guard are :

SAMUEL NOWLEIN, Captain;

W. JEROME FEARY, First Lieutenant;

HIRAM KAAHA, Second Lieutenant;

and the existing enrollment list bears the names of 13 non-commissioned officers and 72 privates.

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN AND MONETARY CONFERENCES.

By a concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives on March 17th, 1890, the President of the United States was requested to invite the King of the Hawaiian Islands to select delegates to the International American Conference.

In a despatch dated April 4th, 1890, the United States Minister here thus addressed this Department:

"The undersigned is instructed to communicate immediately to the Government of His Majesty the King of Hawaii, and in doing so I am directed to express the pleasure it affords the President to thus put forth an additional proof of the good will which animates the Government and People of the United States towards the Hawaiian nation and their high sense of the intimacy which subsists between the two peoples of which the mutually beneficial expansion is desired."

Although the conference was in session and approaching its close the late H. A. P. Carter, being especially invited to participate, was commissioned as a delegate to the Conference on April 8th, 1890.

The late Mr. Carter was also appointed delegate to the International Monetary Conference held at Washington on December, 1890, and was placed upon the committee to organize the Conference and report upon

what committees should be appointed and to define their duties.

CHINESE BUREAU.

The receipts of this Bureau have largely increased during the past biennial period as the following statement will show :

For return permits issued	\$ 12,075 00
For bonded permits (six months).....	1,095 00
For special residence permits issued under Chinese Agricultural Laborers Act.	347
<hr/>	
Total receipts.....	\$ 13,517 00

Which amount is hereby accounted for as follows :

Amount paid into Hawaiian Treasury to credit of "Chinese Immigration Fund"	\$ 11,140 00
Expenses as per Section 12 of the Act of 1887, to "Regulate Chinese Immi- gration".....	1,655 85
Balance on hand March 31st, 1892.....	721 15
<hr/>	
	\$ 13,517 00

The Bureau of Customs has reported to this Department the following number of arrivals and departures of Chinese from this Kingdom during the past biennial period, viz :

ARRIVALS.

Chinese, males.....	2,000
Chinese, females	389
Chinese, children.....	527
Total of arrivals.....	2,916

DEPARTURES.

Chinese, males	3,269
Chinese, females	101
Chinese, children.....	195
Total of departures.....	3,565

CHINESE PERMITS.

There have been issued from this Bureau during the past biennial period 2,415 Chinese Return Permits, of which number 853 have been returned through the Collector General of Customs and to this Department and cancelled; 39 have expired by effluxion of time under the Act of 1890, a few of those whose permits would have expired under this Act have had their time extended upon evidence satisfactory to the Cabinet who approved of the extension granted by the Minister, and on the other hand all applications for extension of time of permits debarred by the law of July, 1888, have been refused. A few cases of attempted fraud, or false impersonation, have been checked at Hong Kong and another Department of the Government is dealing at the present time with another series of cases somewhat analogous to those under a previous Ministry.

SPECIAL BONDS.

The records show that 219 have been issued under paragraph 4 of Section 5 of Chapter XXVIII, of the Session Laws of 1887, permitting a sojourn in the Kingdom of travellers or merchants having business interests in the Kingdom. Of this number 137 have been cancelled on account of departure from the Kingdom of the party in interest.

CHINESE MINORS.

In October last a change was made in the system of applications for the admission of Chinese minors under Section 6 of Chapter 28 of the Session Laws. The parent of the child, with a guarantor, has to make application before the Chinese Commercial Agent, who issues a certificate stating that the applicant has satisfied him that he is the father of the child therein named and that the statements made in the application are correct. Under this new rule about 500 applications have been granted.

In this connection attention is respectfully directed to Section 6, of Chapter XXVIII of the Session Laws of 1887, providing that the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall grant permits to "Chinese children under fourteen years whose parents are residing in the Kingdom." The section provides that no charge shall be made for such permits. The clerical labor attending their issuance is almost equal to that of issuing the regular permits upon which a fee of \$5 is lawfully charged and a fee should

be imposed, especially as it is generally understood that the Chinese Commercial Agent who conducts the preliminary investigation, and issues a certificate of the *bona fides* of the applicant, charges a fee of two dollars for the trouble, and Her Majesty's Consul General at Hong Kong is permitted to charge, if he thinks proper, a like fee for his extra trouble.

In a view of the very large number of applications made under this section, it is suggested that the age of admission should be changed from 14 years to 10, or some further restriction placed upon the incomers, as they soon grow into manhood and aid in overpopulating the cities and towns, more especially Honolulu, with clerks, mechanics, and small storekeepers, without benefitting the agricultural labor market. It may be mentioned in this connection that the age of 10 years was fixed by the Foreign Office Regulations of September 1, 1885.

HONGKONG CONSULATE RETURNS.

The number of passports issued at the Hong Kong Consulate General since April 1st, 1890, up to the date of last reports from that office (February 18th, 1892) have been as follows:

Chinese, males.....	88
Chinese, females.....	69
Chinese, children	432
Total.....	589

The number of passports vised at the same office were:

Chinese, males.....	1,246
Chinese, females.....	266
Chinese, children	213
Total	1,725

The fees reported from the Hong Kong office for viseing and issuing passports from January 1st, 1890, to December 31st, 1891, amounted to \$2,002.00.

OCCUPATIONS.

An examination of the records of the Bureau shows that the occupation of the Chinese to whom permits have been issued, are as follows:

Laborers.....	1,506
Rice, Banana, and Vegetable Planters.....	238
Taro Planters, Poi Makers, Poi Dealers, and Fishermen.....	102
Merchants.....	174
Tailors, Shoemakers, Carpenters, Painters, etc...	93
Laundrymen	62
Clerks and Book-keepers.....	50
Domestics	124
Other occupations	70
Total.....	2,415

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

On March 20th 1891, Mr. Eugene Borel was again commissioned Delegate to represent the Hawaiian Government at the Universal Postal Union held at Vienna from May to July last, and most ably discharged his duties in that capacity during the session. The Acts passed by this Congress concurred in by Mr. Borel as Hawaiian Delegate and Commissioner were duly ratified by Her Majesty the Queen on February 28th last.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GEOLOGISTS.

An invitation having been extended to this Government to be represented at the International Congress of Geologists, to be held at Washington in August, 1891, the appointment as Delegate was conferred upon Major Clarence E. Dutton U. S. A. on May 2d of that year. Unfortunately Major Dutton's absence on official duty in Texas prevented his acceptance of the office, which was tendered to him in recognition of his interesting and valuable services in the cause of science in this country.

NATIONAL VESSELS VISITING HONOLULU

The following National Vessels have visited our ports during the biennial period :

United States: Charleston, Adams, Nipsic, Iroquois, Mohican, Pensacola, Marion, Albatross and San Francisco.

Great Britain: Champion, Acorn, Nymphe, Amphion, Garnet, and Pheasant.

France: Dubordieu.

Japan: Tsukuba.

Official information was received under date of the 9th of December 1890, of the death of His Majesty Wilhelm III, King of the Netherlands, and of the succession of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to the throne as Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, with Queen Dowager Emma as Regent during the Queen's minority.

Upon receipt of the sad tidings of the untimely death of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, Her Majesty the Queen sent Autograph Letters to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressing the sincere sorrow and condolence of Herself and the Hawaiian Royal Family and Nation. Her Majesty and the Hawaiian Government were officially represented at the funeral ceremonies by H. H. M's Chargé d' Affaires at the Court of St. James, and the Secretary of Legation, both at Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal, St. James.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In conclusion I would most respectfully call the attention of Your Honorable Body to the necessity of preserving the more important papers and documents of this Department from decay and ruin by having them properly transcribed and arranged for ready reference.

I am therefor constrained, thoroughly appreciating the necessity of the vote, to place in the Appropriation Bill an item for this purpose: This appeal for assistance is made not only to protect the records of our country's history, the guarantees of its autonomy and independence, but also the evidence, information, discussions and correspondence useful in the defense of important questions that may some day arise having a serious influence on the destinies of Hawaii. Experience has proven that spasmodic or temporary efforts in this direction are valueless. The work must be conducted thoroughly and systematically, and commenced before it is too late to remedy the ravages caused by time and insects to perishable documents.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SAMUEL PARKER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.



Appendix to the Report

— OF THE —

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Appendix A.

INDIGENT HAWAIIANS IN UTAH AND SAMOA.

Eight Hawaiians arrived on the *Mariposa* on August 7th, 1890, and this Department in thanking Consul-General McKinley for his action in connection with them authorized him to take the same course if on any future occasion any destitute Hawaiian should apply to him for assistance.

On the 20th, of the following month Consul-General McKinley was instructed to at once make every enquiry which might lead to enable him to assist such Hawaiian subjects now in Skull Valley, or elsewhere in

Utah, who might wish to return to their native country, and to furnish the Department with all the information he could collect concerning these people, especially such as might be of use to this Government in any attempt that might be made to help them on their way home.

He was informed that "It is very desirable to help these poor people from where they now are, should they desire it before winter sets in."

He was further informed that instructions had been sent to H. M's Minister at Washington, and to H. M's Consul-General in New York to endeavor to procure by communication with U. S. authorities any information which might tend to forward the desire of the Government to relieve any of these Hawaiian subjects in distress.

On October 1st, 1890, Mr. W. A. Kinney wrote from Salt Lake City to Consul-General McKinley;

"The majority of the natives prefer to remain in Utah though many wish to return.

"None are destitute, or need be, as times were never better in Salt Lake than now and there is plenty of demand for labor. The body of the natives are over in Skull Valley, Church farming property, and only those are in Salt Lake who have broken away from the commands of the Church. These, of course, are the ones who wish to return. The many others will probably

avail themselves of the chance to go home if they get it, who, until that time, do not wish to show their hands to the Church authorities. Home sickness is what makes them wish to return.

"Some of the old time natives, who are thoroughly at home, declared, when they heard that the Government was going to send for them, that they would go to jail before they would comply. While these natives in Salt Lake are not destitute yet they don't get along very well and cannot raise enough money to return, and they are anxiously waiting the action of the Legislature which they think will send enough for them to get home on."

On Nov. 4th, 1890, Mr. Kinney wrote to Hon. A. P. Peterson, then Attorney General, with a list; "the enclosed list," said he, "of Kanakas are crazy to get home and hearing that an appropriation has passed to tote them home have asked me to write and see if the "Aha Kuhina" will send for them and right away. The "anu" is coming and they have got all they want of it already. This list consists of those who are disobedient to the Church and are now living in Salt Lake contrary to the orders, which are to go to "Skull Valley", 70 miles from here, where all the obedient ones are now located. Of course those who are doing what the Church says will be cared for, but these disobedient ones will probably get into a corner when work ceases this winter, for, of course, they can't expect any favors from head quarters

here. Besides these 21, some 20 or 30 at Skull Valley I am told secretly desire to return, but don't care to show their hand until the Home Government appears on the scene. Can you tell (if you are still *in* by the time this reaches you) what the Government will do for these folks and more particularly when they will do it? These folks want to go by next return trip of the steamer. Besides the expense of the trip to and from Salt Lake to Honolulu will be the expense of getting these people from Skull Valley here, no small job as there is no railway most of the way, and they have trunks etc. to bring with them. If you are prepared to say anything definite please reply * * * so that I can have something definite to tell these people."

- 1—Wm. Lima (k) Adult.
- 2—Annie, his wife.
- 3—Ninanao (k), 10 years old.
- 4—Lima Opio (k) 3 " "
- 5—J. K. Apuakehau (k), Adult.
- 6—Minama, his wife. "
- 7—Hattie (w), 10 years old.
- 8—Joy (w), 7 " "
- 9—Violet (w), 6 " "
- 10—Edwin (k), 2 " "
- 11—Flora (w), one month old.
- 12—Sam Kiilehua, Adult.
- 13—Caroline, his wife "
- 14—Nohea (w), 10 years old.

- 15—Cecil 7 years old.
- 16—Piiaina, Adult.
- 17—Akonia, his wife.
- 18—Piiaina Opio, 4 years old.
- 19—Amina (k), 2 years old.
- 20—Kapainui (w), Adult.
- 21—Kalanao, her husband, Adult.

On Dec. 4th, Mr. Kinney sent the following telegram to Col. G.W. Macfarlane, then in attendance upon His late Majesty in San Francisco :

"Hawaiians here hearing Government would send for them have failed to provide for winter and will suffer unless sent for soon. I wrote Cabinet for them but have received no reply therefore fear Cabinet will fail to act in time unless his Majesty sees fit to send word per this Australia to Cabinet to forward means immediately for return of these people."

In the meantime the late H. A. P. Carter and Consul-General Allen of New York had been successful in obtaining the assistance of the Secretary of State for the United States (Hon. J. G. Blaine) under whose direction the following Report was procured :

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
Nov. 21st, 1890.

HON. ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor of Utah Territory.

DEAR SIR:—On November 7th, I had the honor of being deputized by you for the purpose of making certain investigations among the Hawaiians in Skull Valley. On the morning of November 8th, I went as far as Grantsville where I was detained until the next morning waiting for a suitable conveyance.

On the 8th, accompanied by Mr. Frank T. Burmeister, I drove to the Iosepa Agricultural and Stock Company's Ranch, in Skull Valley, where we arrived after 2 P.M. after a drive of some thirty-five miles. We found the adults of that people holding services in the Kanaka's language, but only one white man present.

Charles William Naau, a Hawaiian, looking to be some fifty years of age, came out of the Meeting House, and talked freely with us. He was on his way driving a covered farm wagon to the nearest flour mill, 40 miles distant, and had stopped to attend the meeting. He seemed to be an intelligent man and has seen much of the world. He has also been several years in the Arctic regions on a whaling vessel. From conversation with him I learned, he came to Utah three years ago, and has a wife and three children. He lives on a farm four miles north of the central business place, and homes of the other Hawaiians in Skull Valley. He

said he contracted for the farm of 160 acres for which he was to pay \$5,100.00 but the church authorities told him he could not own the land because he was not a citizen of the United States, and the land was taken by the Iosepa Co.; but he is permitted to live there and till the soil on consideration of giving one-half the product to the Company. At first, he said, he found things in Utah just as they were represented to be to him before he came to Utah, and that he was well satisfied and liked it in Utah; but he did not like to live in Skull Valley and wanted to go to Salt Lake City where he could make money. I asked him if he was ordered to Skull Valley, and he said they were all ordered from Salt Lake City to this place, and that they could not go to Salt Lake City or any place very far off unless they got a permit from the Manager, and added: "If the Bishop say no we got to stop." He said this rather bitterly, his looks and tone manifesting disappointment.

He told of having left his island home three years ago with \$1,200 in money; that he put \$800.00 of this in a house and lot in Salt Lake City where he would like to live "but the President of the church orders we must stay here in Skull Valley." When he lived in Salt Lake City, he worked on the Temple being paid \$2.00 per day in tithing orders for seventy five cents on the dollar. He again mentioned his desire to go to Salt Lake City to work and get money, and added "but the President will not let me go, and the Manager watches

us closely." He told of ten Hawaiians who lived at the Ranch six months, who became disappointed and dissatisfied and they went back to Hawaii one or two months ago. Then he told of some Hawaiians who had been in Skull Valley but who are now in Salt Lake City and added "they run away from here before the Bishop knew it, because they no like to stay here."

He concluded the conversation by saying. "I have worked here five months and have not seen as much as five cents in money."

On the morning of Nov. 9th, I met the Hawaiians around the yard and corrals and had a good opportunity of questioning them further.

George Peters said he was to have \$30.00 per month for work, but he had not seen as much as five cents in money, only the men and larger boys are paid for work, and pay is in goods from the store owned by the company. Peters said: "I want to go to Salt Lake "to work where I can make money."

Sam Kini has been here five months. He has a wife and two children, and he is to get \$30 a month for his work, and with this he supports his family. He had goods only, no money.

None of these people could tell prices they paid for goods. Some of them in telling about their brethren going back to the Islands said they left because the Company would not tell them how many days they had worked and how much was coming to them.

I was informed there are now twelve or thirteen families in Skull Valley, in all about seventy souls, and that there were twenty more souls in Salt Lake City, making about ninety in all. From what I could learn it appears that these people in Skull Valley work for and at the bidding of the Josepa Agricultural and Stock Company, which owns a large tract of very fine land which they farm, and which is so located as to hold the key to the fine grazing lands on the two mountain ranges bordering Skull Valley on the east and West, and also holding the key to portions of Skull Valley outside of the ranch.

During the last season this ranch produced four hundred tons of lucerne and one hundred tons of wild hay; four thousand bushels of wheat, oats, barley, etc.; five hundred bushels of corn and quantities of potatoes and other vegetables.

I noticed that the grain and all the stores were kept under lock, and a close surveillance kept over all. A Mr. King is the Manager, or Bishop, but he was not at home at the time of my visit; but his wife and children were there. Mr. Woolley, who looks after the stock, and a Mr. Meldrum, who was there for the purpose of doing some building were the only white persons on the Ranch.

These Hawaiians when asked about their native island were profuse in praise of the country and its climate, saying "pleasant all the time," and would then shrug their shoulders when talking of the cold climate

of this valley. When asked if they wanted to go back to the islands they said no, but seemed to do so reluctantly, and added, "but we want to go to Salt Lake City to live and make money."

I noticed that such as have been away from the islands, but a few months were the best dressed and showed a greater spirit of freedom and independence than did those who have been here longer.

Mr. Burmeister and myself went up into the mountain to see some iron miners. This seemed to interest the Hawaiians very much and they gathered around us to beg employment, as they put it, "so we get money."

Returning to this City, I, on November 11th, continued my investigations. I met Joseph Kekuku and Sam. Kii; two Hawaiians as they were returning home from work. Kekuku talks and writes English quite well. These are two of the men who ran away from Skull Valley, referred to above.

Kekuku has a wife, four girls and one boy, and he lived at Skull Valley eight months, getting \$30.00 per month, but he says he never received any money during all this time. He was charged \$4.00 for 100 lbs. of flour, eight and ten cents per pound for beef, twelve and one-half cents for mutton, seventy-five cents per bushel for potatoes, \$2.50 per pair for shoes and from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per pair for boots. He says he left Skull Valley because he could get no money, and, as he said "no like stay," and is anxious to go back to the

islands. I asked him how he expected to get back and he said the King would send money to take him and others back, and then he spoke of David McKinley, the Hawaiian Consul-General at San Francisco interesting himself in sending natives of the islands back from Utah.

He said he did not find things in Utah as they had been represented to him before he came. He and Kii are now getting \$2.75 per day for mixing mortar.

He wrote the names of the following Hawaiians now in the city who want to go back to the islands; Joseph Kekuku, wife, one boy and four girls; Sam. Kii, wife, one boy, one girl; Bill Lima, wife and two boys; John Peters, wife and two boys; Henry Liloa, and wife and Kalolii, making twenty-two in all, who are waiting for an opportunity to go back.

When asked about those who had returned to the islands in July last, he said they were dissatisfied and would not stay any longer; being asked who they were he wrote their names as follows: Keaulama and wife, and one boy; William Kamanaha; Moses Nahulu; Moses Napha and three girls and Miss Kaola, making ten persons. Moses Napha's wife remained at Skull Valley. He said there were others in Skull Valley who would go back to the islands if they could.

The Iosepa Company, I am informed, is composed of some of the leaders of the Mormon Church. From what I was able to learn of these people it seems clear

to my mind that these Hawaiians have been much disappointed and are very homesick, and if given full freedom to act for themselves they would gladly return to the more congenial climate of the Sandwich Islands, except, possibly, a few who have become fanatical in their religious belief.

Most respectfully yours,

[Signed]

J. M. GOODWIN.

Salt Lake City, Utah,

November 11th, 1890.

Editorial from the *Deseret Evening News* of Nov. 20th, 1890, relative to the native Hawaiian Settlement in Utah :

OUR HAWAIIAN COLONY.

Dr. Albert B. Carter of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, is registered at the Windsor Hotel, in company with Mrs. Carter. The doctor is a New Yorker, but soon after taking up residence on the islands four years ago, he met his present wife, who is a high caste native. One object of Dr. Carter's visit to this country was to inquire into the condition of Hawaiian proselytes to the Mormon Church.

"About 200 of these people had been induced to follow the Mormon Elders to Utah, and rumors highly damaging to the Latter Day Saints were wafted back

to Honolulu. The doctor made a thorough investigation of the charges, and before leaving Salt Lake City filed his report to the island government. He found that twenty families had become dissatisfied to such an extent with the practices of Mormondom that they renounced their allegiance to the Church and were regarded as outcasts. 'I found many of them on the verge of starvation,' said the doctor, 'with no opportunity of getting employment and with prospects of freezing to death when the cold weather sets in.' The Mormons were so much incensed against the recent members of their flock that all avenues of securing a livelihood were shut out against them.

"A bill appropriating \$5,000 to pay the passage of the deluded creatures back to their old homes was pending before the Legislative Assembly when Dr. Carter left Honolulu. The people are living in a valley seventy-five miles from Salt Lake City and look forward with the most anxious solicitude to any escape from their terrible position. The doctor states that those of the natives who still remain faithful to the church are assisted by the Mormons and appear satisfied to remain in this country."

The above is taken from the *Denver News*. It is largely erroneous and misleading. Dr. Carter is a man of some standing in Honolulu, and it is strange that he should lend himself to such misrepresentations as are contained in the foregoing statements. It may be that

his remarks have been touched up and embellished by the "enterprising reporter."

There are some facts and some fiction in this alleged statement. The former are these:

A number of Hawaiians have settled in Utah. They are living in a valley west of this city. Rumors that they are dissatisfied have reached Honolulu. A bill to appropriate money to assist them to return has been under consideration in the Hawaiian Legislature.

The rest of the story is either partly or wholly fictitious. We will briefly state the truth in relation to the colonizing of the Sandwich Islanders in Utah.

Some of the native members of the "Mormon" Church desired to come to this Territory and received permission to do so. On their arrival they obtained work, chiefly in this city. They were well satisfied and other natives followed them. But it soon appeared that they would not rise above ordinary laborers, unless some better opportunity than this city afforded was found for them. Several Elders who had been missionaries to the Islands joined in the formation of a company and purchased some land in Skull Valley as a place for the Hawaiian Colony. The natives removed there and were pleased with the change.

A few of them, not more than ten or eleven, since the first arrival, desired to return to the Islands and went there. One who had been ex-communicated for improper conduct spread the reports of the dissatisfac-

tion of the colony and thus the movement for an appropriation to take them back was started.

At the present there are but two persons who contemplate returning, and they obtained help from their friends to do so. They are not satisfied with the Church nor have they changed their faith. There is no destitution in Skull Valley. Some of those who have returned were improvident and spent more than their income, so that they ran behind their brethren in the possession of "creature comforts." But they have all been supplied with necessaries and some luxuries through the kindness of the Elders having the matter in charge.

The Hawaiians, so we learn, are doing very well and are contented and prosperous. They are not any of them in the condition said to have been described by Dr. Carter. His "thorough investigation" was conducted in Salt Lake City. He should have gone to the settlement and pursued his inquiries on the spot. He would have then arrived at very different conclusions. If his report is made up of such material as he is said to have given the Denver reporter, it will be of very little value to the Hawaiian Government.

It seems as though nothing that the "Mormons" do can escape misrepresentation. The introduction of the Gospel to the Sandwich Islands has been of marked benefit to the natives. The good done by the Elders among them, morally and industrially, has received

official, aye, royal recognition. It has been a labor for love and true christian charity. In the same spirit the Hawaiian farm in Skull Valley has been obtained and managed. It may do no harm to appropriate money to take the natives back to the Islands, and we are of the opinion that it will do very little good. It will only in all probability furnish a "Job" for some intriguers, and the prospect of this is probably the incentive in moving for the appropriation.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
November 21st, 1890.

Sir:—In compliance with your request of October 9th, 1890, I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Mr. J. M. Goodwin of this city, who was authorized by me to proceed to the Hawaiian settlement in Skull Valley and ascertain the number requiring aid. I inclose a copy of his report. I also inclose an editorial from the *Deseret Evening News* of November 20th, 1890, which relates to the subject. I am informed by the Agent of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, here, that the cost of transportation from Salt Lake City, Utah, to San Francisco, California, will be, first class \$36.50 and, second class \$26.50 per head, and for children under 12 and over 5 years of age one-half of the rate given, and that children under

5 will be carried free. I hope the information furnished will be found satisfactory.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully

[Signed]

ARTHUR THOMAS,

Governor.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

By letter of January 2, 1891, Mr. Kinney after giving certain details in regard to the cost of traveling expenses, gives the following information:

"There are a great many more at Skull Valley who want to return but who are all right as long as they remain under the Church, and who can therefore wait until Spring or until the Government concludes to send for them. But the 13 natives in Salt Lake cannot wait. They are already living on charity. Dr. A. B. Carter on his way East lately left \$100 with me to be spent for the natives, and owing to the death of two of their children I have already exhausted all but 4 dollars in their support. These 13 need expect no favors of the Mormons as they are disobedient and deserters from Skull Valley. In fact their present distress must be rather welcome to the Mormons as it serves as an object lesson in restraining the rest of the natives

under them who are homesick and want to return. Of these 13, 3 are adult males, 3 adult females and the remaining 7 children, aged respectively 8, 6, 4, 2, 7, 4 and 3 years."

On Jan. 9, Mr. Kinney again writes to Consul-General McKinley:

"I sent seven natives only to-day instead of eighteen for these reasons: a family of six was kept back at the last minute by the serious illness of a little girl four or five years old, the doctor saying she would not live to get to San Francisco. * * * The rest of the children were too small to send without their parents. * * * The other five could have gone if they had learned soon enough. * * * I could have sent them on the tickets of the family that was detained by illness, but that is a family that has wanted to get back the worst of all and has always said so, so I thought it would not be fair to take their tickets from them to give to those who until lately have been saying they were not going back at all. I shall not send the rest until you send the word. * * * My reason for sending for the five extra tickets was that a fellow who had said he did not wish to return at present changed his mind and came round and begged me to send word to furnish him tickets. I would not have done it had I not known that his wife and children wanted to return all the time, and it would be punishing them for his stupidity to refuse to help him out. * * *"

"I hope you will not recall those tickets, but simply let the order stand and send me word when you will be ready for them to start again. For this batch of 11 clears the deck and no other natives will attempt to get away from under the Mormons until the Government (if it ever does) actually sends for them. The fate of these other natives will be a warning to them to remain good Mormons until they can actually start for home. I think the most of them really want to return. If they could make up their minds to stay here, they would be all right, but they can't and are homesick an ailment * * * the only cure for it is Hawaii."

On January 12th, 1891, Mr. E. H. Parsons, United States Marshal for the District of Utah wrote to Consul-General McKinley from Salt Lake City, as follows :

"Although long neglected, your request is not forgotten; I have been exceedingly busy, or it shonld have had earlier attention. Some two weeks ago, I sent a Deputy to Skull Valley, 80 miles west of this city, where the majority, some 80 families, of Sandwich Islanders are located; they are cultivating the land there which is ostensibly in the hands of Trustees for their benefit, probably the property of the Mormon Church; these families seem to be quite well contented; they had very good crops; have an abundance of food and are comfortably clothed.

"This morning, in company with Mr. J. F. Hamilton, I visited a little contingent remaining in this town,

about three families only; found present with them two or three families from Skull Valley Settlement, and they all agreed in representing the colony in very fair condition; they said, to the best of their knowledge and belief, there were none who wished to return to the mother country at this time. Those here gain their livelihood by work such as hod carriers and the like, and now that the building season is over and their income stopped they told me they had promise of such food and support as they needed from the Mormon Church, drawing their provisions from the Tithing House."

In another communication from Salt Lake City, dated January 24th, Mr. Kinney writes to Consul-General McKinley, as follows :

"I send herewith a family of six natives, man, wife and four children, * * * and now to explain why I have not sent the full eleven that the tickets call for.

"Two months and more ago I sent to the Ministry a list of 21 natives in the city here who wanted to go home. The list came from *them*, and I acted for them simply, because there was no one else here to help them out of their "pilikia."

"Later on when these people ceased to obtain work and I had to help them with money that Dr. Carter left for them and they became practically destitute, I wrote to you and urged immediate action in regard to

13 of them. The other seven which made up the 21 that originally wanted to go (the eighth having died) had decided meanwhile to stay here, and when they got to the end of their rope in Salt Lake to return to Skull Valley and surrender to our Mormon friends. What made them change their mind was a mixture (I think) of love for relatives that were in Skull Valley, and dread of going to the Mormons' hell which had been promised them if they went back on Utah, altogether and returned to the Islands.

"This disgusted me with them, for not finding this out before they asked me to plead with the Government for their return. I let it pass and confined my efforts to the 13 who wanted to return * * * and hence my request to you for 13 tickets.

"The day I received your orders to send on the 13, and was buying their tickets to Ogden and their food, one of these seven, who had decided as aforesaid to remain, came to me and *begged* to go—said he had changed his mind, and asked that he and his wife and three children might go on account of the illness of one of the children. * * * I refused to do that but said I would telegraph you for five more tickets which you sent but through the neglect of the Ogden Agent I did not learn in time to send the fellow and his family off. He therefore staid to return with the family that had sickness and I never learned to the contrary until after I received your order to forward the balance, when

he steps forward and changes his mind again for what reason I don't know. They say the Mormons have been after him and he himself says he wants to stay and be put through the ordinances at the Mormon Temple at Logan.

"So there you have the whole story. His wife and the wife of the other man who stays are terribly homesick and they have *rowed* continually with their husbands to get them to return but apparently to no purpose. They have no money, are sponging off of another native for a house. How they live is a conundrum for they have not had a stroke of work to do for weeks. I think their friends from Skull Valley send them food when they can. However, the long and short of it is that I send only six. There are many natives at Skull Valley who have packed their trunks and want to go back, but I have said that I would do nothing for them at all, and that they are to keep away from Salt Lake where they would soon become a charge on the community. What the Government does for them is another thing. I have accomplished what I wanted; namely, I have got all intelligent Hawaiians out of the town that wanted to go and the seven that are here must rustle for themselves.

"If the worse comes to the worse they can go back to Skull Valley where they will be welcomed provided they come to stay. I certainly feel that I have done all I can for them, it has been a rather unwelcome

task but it is done with to-day provided you can see your way clear to remit the amount I have expended.
 * * * I am very much obliged to you for all your kindness in the matter and I think the Government has done well to send for these people as they would have become public charges here or had to surrender to the rule of some Mormon priests here. * * *

He encloses an account of amounts advanced by him reaching to \$30.30.

The following correspondence is self explanatory:

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 9th, 1891.

To WILFORD WOODRUFF, Esq.,

President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter
Day Saints.

Dear Sir:—A few weeks ago the Hawaiian Government through D. A. McKinley, Esq., Hawaiian Consul-General at San Francisco, requested me to assist in returning to Hawaii thirteen Hawaiians (naming them) residing in Utah.

In compliance with this request I notified the natives in question that they had been sent for and was informed that they were ready and anxious to go, in fact had themselves petitioned the Government through relatives at home that they be sent for.

Having therefore made preparations for their journey,

I was surprised when two of their number came to me last night and informed me that the company had concluded to decline the offer of the Government and to stay in Utah. Upon asking their reason, they said that the church authorities had instructed them and they now believed that "the desire to return was prompted of the Devil and would if yielded to result in disaster (pains) to themselves, that God would be displeased with them for turning back and that they would be punished for it," and that the authorities otherwise advanced propositions which made it a matter of conscience and religious duty and obligation to them to stay willing or unwilling indefinitely in Utah.

Feeling that these people must have misunderstood much that has been said to them and stretched the meaning of what was said (through superstitious fears) beyond its natural intendment, I have thought it only fair to the church authorities here in Utah before forwarding my report to the Hawaiian Government to ask if they desire to say anything in regard to this matter other than that stated to me by the natives in question.

Knowing that the church of Latter Day Saints has enjoyed in full in Hawaii the privileges possessed by all other religious denominations and that it would not willingly give the Government an unfavorable impression of its treatment of Hawaiian subjects in Utah and feeling that Her Majesty the Queen and her Cabinet

I must receive with serious concern information that the position of the church in Utah is such that Hawaiians once coming to Utah are likely to be shut off from return to their native land, except at the weighty expense of violating their consciences and religious obligations have decided not to assume the responsibility of taking this position in my report without pursuing the course indicated by this letter.

Hoping to receive an early reply,
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

[Signed]

Wm. A. KINNEY,

Rooms 47 & 48 Wasatch,
Box 1060 Salt Lake P. O.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 10, '91.

WILLIAM A. KINNEY, Esq., City.

DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed favor of the 9th instant, communicating to me (W. Woodruff) the steps that had been taken by the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, through the Consul-General at San Francisco, and yourself, to assist in returning to that Kingdom 13 Hawaiians residing in Utah, and communicating the information that had come to you from them concerning their return, has been received by us.

We feel deeply obliged to you for the pains you have

taken to write to us upon this subject and to give us the opportunity to explain our position so that we may not appear in a wrong light to Her Majesty's Government and the Queen of Hawaii. The treatment which our co-religionists have received from that government has been such that we entertain for it the highest respect, and would do nothing knowingly to forfeit its good will.

A native Hawaiian by the name of Peter Kealakaihonua came to us a few days ago and brought with him a copy of a letter from Hon. Samuel Parker to D. A. McKinley, Esq., Consul-General at San Francisco, also an original letter from the Consul-General to yourself, in which it was stated that the passage of Peter Kealakaihonua and family and others had been arranged for by the government. Peter Kealakaihonua was *kaumaha* at the thought of having to return and expressly denied, when interrogated upon the point, that he had taken any steps to bring about this action, and had not expressed a wish to return by petition or otherwise. He said that another native, Kapiiaina, felt as he did about returning; that in fact none of them desired to return to Hawaii. Peter Kealakaihonua proposed to return as a missionary and to leave his family here, he being of opinion, as he expressed it, that his return would remove many misconceptions which existed and correct many false reports which had been circulated concerning the condition and treatment of the Hawaiians in this region. This was his own proposition, to which however we thought it better not to

accede to at the present time. Nothing was said to him to dissuade him or any of the people from returning, this not being considered necessary from the representations which he had made concerning their feelings upon the subject. It is, therefore, altogether incorrect and without the least foundation in truth for these people or any others to convey the idea that we have used any influence to restrain them from returning. We wish to state this in the most positive manner concerning all these people, for, as we have stated, we had supposed from this native who told us that they had no wish to leave here, but that they did not like to offend Mr. Parker who is in some way connected through marriage or otherwise by kinship to Peter Kealakaihonua or some of these people. He also stated to us that perhaps this action on the part of Mr. Parker had been prompted by misrepresentations made to him by Napela, one of the native people who returned to Honolulu lately.

You will remember there were some native Hawaiians who left here not long since to return to their native land. While we felt that perhaps they might have done better by remaining here, and regretted that they had taken such a long journey to come here and then to return, there was nothing said that could be viewed as bringing any pressure upon them to detain them here; on the contrary, it was said to them that if they were not satisfied here they had better return. We think it can be truthfully stated that there has

been no encouragement given to the native Hawaiian people of our faith to migrate to this country. For many years many of them have been urging our Elders to arrange affairs so that they could come; but there has been a feeling of reluctance entertained by us concerning their coming as we know how great a trial it might prove to them to live in a climate and in surroundings such as ours, so different in almost every respect to their position in their native Islands. The most that can be said in regard to our influencing these people to remain is that our people have encouraged them, inasmuch as they had come here, to make the best of their situation and to stay, assuring them that if they applied themselves to their labors they would be soon in a position of comfort and comparative independence.

Trusting that this explanation will be satisfactory to you, and assuring you that we shall be glad to give you any information in our power concerning all we have said and done to and for these people, and again thanking you for the kind feeling that prompted your communication, we remain,

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
Jos. F. SMITH.

P. S.—As a further proof of what we have said

concerning our feelings towards those who have returned, we may mention the fact that when Samuela Kii and Lima and their families left this country to return to the Islands a letter was given to them recommending them to the kind attention of the Presiding Elder at Laie. He was informed to this effect: "They leave with our good feelings, although we think they are making a mistake. They should be treated kindly and be given a chance to work if they desire it and not be cut off."

April 20th, 1891.

MY DEAR MR. MCKINLEY,

I have at length to report on your request to assist the 13 Hawaiians in returning sent for by His Ex. Samuel Parker.

Five of these were in Salt Lake, balance at Skull Valley. Hoopiaina is the head of the household in Salt Lake, and Peter Kealakaihonua, the head and representative of those residing in Skull Valley. I saw Hoopiaina at once and Peter about 10 days after receiving your request. Both first expressed their desire to return. Finally I told Peter to let the church authorities known he was going, I saw nothing of either Hoopiaina or Peter for some three days after that when they came to me and told in substance the story set forth in the enclosed copy of my letter sent Presi-

dent Woodruff, I thereupon sent the letter in question receiving the enclosed letter in reply.

Since receiving the above letter I have heard nothing further from Peter who is now at Skull Valley, though he said when last I saw him that he was going to return, but his failure to materialize does not indicate it. Hoo-piaina has been very lukewarm, in fact he always has been having backed and filled about returning twice before you sent tickets for him and family once before.

Just what all this means I don't exactly know. Peter has been to me 20 times at least during the past six months and expressed a strong desire to return, and though I had nothing to do with securing the Government offer to return him, I supposed of course that he would jump at the chance. I am afraid notwithstanding the somewhat evasive denial of the church authorities that some very strong *pressure* is being brought to bear on these natives for I am convinced from my own personal observation that there are many of them that are homesick to return. I do not see however what more can be done for them. Peter may yet turn up, if so I will let you know. You know the natives are very superstitious and the ones here have got some religious crank in their brains, that is keeping them back.

My outlay has been 3 telegrams to you and car fare \$2.50.

Yours very truly

[Signed]

Wm. A. KINNEY,

P. S.—I believe the church authorities have put forth their best efforts in keeping the natives back this time feeling that if there is no response to this direct call on the part of the Government the island authorities will refuse to *us* anything more for these people.

Appendix B.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Correspondence referred to in the Minister's report—
page 38.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY R. W. IRWIN TO HIS EXCELLENCY
VISCOUNT SUIZO AOKI, HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE
MAJESTY'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Tokio. Dec. 19th, 1890.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received information from His Majesty's Government that the unexpected passage of the new United States Tariff Law, making sugar free of duty in the United States on imports from Brazil, Cuba, Java, the Philippine Islands and other countries as well as beet sugar from France and Germany has completely done away with the advantages heretofore enjoyed by Hawaii in its Reciprocity Treaty with America and

has thereby created a competition seriously affecting the sugar industry in the Hawaiian Islands.

The facts of the passage of this new tariff was only known to my Government on October 18th, by steamer from San Francisco, all the Government's previous advices from our Minister at Washington, Mr. Carter, who is on intimate terms with Mr. Blaine, United States Secretary of State being that sugar would still pay the former heavy duty from other countries, while remaining free of duty only from Hawaii, in accordance with our Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

Planters in Hawaii are threatened with serious losses and industrial panic.

The monetary panic now existing in the United States and England will also materially affect the financial resources of Hawaii, and sugar has fallen greatly in value.

Under these circumstances His Majesty's Government find it impossible to pay more than the actual passage money from Yokohama to Honolulu and the cost of salaries, etc., of physicians, inspectors and interpreters in accordance with our Emigration Convention.

I must therefore request Your Excellency to allow His Majesty's Government to charge the male emigrant with his expenses in Japan, as well as a small amount for his passage from Honolulu to the Plantations, as Your Excellency is aware by our contract

employment of the emigrant by the planter only commences from the time of the emigrant's arrival at the plantation in Hawaii.

I enclose a statement of these expenses, amounting to fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

No charge will be made to wives of emigrants accompanying their husbands nor to their children (two).

The foregoing charge to be made to intending male emigrants, repayable from their wages in instalments at the rate of fifty cents per month.

This sum will readily and willingly be paid by intending emigrants to Hawaii, as I have applications for many thousands of Japanese desirous of emigrating to Hawaii.

By this means the present serious industrial troubles in Hawaii may be averted and emigration continue successfully, with benefit to both countries. I therefore most earnestly beg Your Excellency to agree to this proposal of His Majesty's Government. Otherwise it will be impossible to continue the emigration of Japanese to Hawaii, which has now for six years been alike beneficial to thousands of Japanese and the Planters of Hawaii.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT SUIZO AOKI TO HIS
EXCELLENCY R. W. IRWIN, JANY. 21st, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Ex's. despatch under date of Dec. 19th, 1890. * * *

I beg leave to say in reply that His Imperial Majesty's Government greatly regret, that such a serious competition as you describe should have been created against the sugar industry in Hawaii causing great losses to the planters in that Kingdom, and thus making it necessary for the emigrants to pay the expenses which you propose to charge them.

I should however remind Your Excellency of a question which is still pending between us although several communications were exchanged on the subject some years since. I refer to the question of the privileges to be enjoyed by the Japanese subjects in Hawaii under the terms of the treaty between the two countries and involving the electoral franchise in that Kingdom. According to the intimation of His Imperial Majesty's Consul and Diplomatic agent in Hawaii recently received at this Department, the legislature in that Kingdom had passed an amendment to the Constitution providing that no persons except Hawaiian subjects shall hereafter be entitled to the electoral franchise. I now desire to state that His Imperial Majesty's Government have no intention of demanding such rights for their subjects, simply because they may be granted to those persons of foreign birth or descent who have become Hawaiian subjects, but in the event of any foreigners enjoying them by virtue of the treaties between their respective countries and the Hawaiian Kingdom. It is however to be distinctly understood that His Imperial Majesty's Government are compelled to insist upon

their subjects being accorded full participation in all rights and privileges granted to any other foreign subjects or citizens in Hawaii whether electoral or otherwise, and further that no discrimination be established or maintained in any respect between Japanese subjects and any other foreigners. As however Your Excellency has given repeated assurances at this Department in this respect, His Imperial Majesty's Government have decided to consent to your proposal for the present arrangement in the full confidence that in making these assurances Your Excellency has been rightly representing the disposition of Your Government towards Japanese subjects. I may therefore mention that if any action should be taken hereafter by His Hawaiian Majesty's Government, which may be found partial to any other foreigners or prejudicial to Japanese subjects, His Imperial Majesty's Government will have to withdraw their consent to the present arrangement. I may further state that the Imperial Government reserve to themselves the right to decrease the amount to be charged to Japanese emigrants under this arrangement, according to the condition of the sugar industry in Hawaii in the future or the treatment they may receive during their transportation in Japan as well as in Hawaii, and lastly the number of wives of emigrants accompanying their husbands, not being formally arranged heretofore. I would propose to fix their number at least at thirty-five per cent of the male emigrants as it is in the inter-

est of the emigration system to allow the emigrants to take their wives with them. I trust you will also accept this proposal as one of the conditions of the present arrangement.

I now request you will signify to me your consent to the foregoing terms of the present despatch, if you are prepared to accept them, as in that case, necessary instructions should be sent to the prefect of Kanagawa Ken on the subject.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY R. W. IRWIN TO HIS EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT SUIZO AOKI, HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, JANUARY

22nd, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's note of yesterday's date, in reply to my communication of the 19th ultimo, informing me that Your Excellency accepts my proposal therein contained.

I fully accept the terms and conditions contained in Your Excellency's despatch of yesterday's date.

I beg that Your Excellency will issue the necessary instructions to the Chiji of Kanagawa Ken.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCE VISCOUNT SUIZO AOKI TO HIS
EXCELLENCE ROBERT W. IRWIN, 29, JANUARY, 1891.

Having agreed to your proposal that every male emigrant shall, hereafter, be charged with the expense of transportation amounting to fifteen dollars and fifty cents in current money, and that this amount is to be advanced to him on the condition that it shall be repaid by instalments at the rate of fifty cents per month after he has obtained employment, I beg to make it clear that by the expression "current money" Japanese current silver is meant as a matter of course and the monthly instalment is, therefore, to be the sum equal to fifty cents in silver, which is to be determined according to the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of payment. I beg to request that the agreement with emigrants should be modified in the sense just referred to.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCE R. W. IRWIN TO HIS EXCELLENCE
VISCOUNT SUIZO AOKI, JAN'Y 31, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 29th instant, informing me that the fifteen dollars and fifty cents to be charged to each male emigrant hereafter is payable in current money, namely Silver Yen.

I have the honor to accept Your Excellency deter-

mination, and the contract will be made to conform thereto.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT SUIZO AOKI TO HIS
EXCELLENCY R. W. IRWIN, JAN'Y 29, 1891.

Having received the report that among Japanese emigrants in the Hawaiian Islands, there are too many cases of divorce, re-marriage, adultery, prostitution, etc., I have ordered an inquiry to be made into the causes of these unwholesome practices, and it has been found that although these vices arise from the circumstance that the proportion of female to male emigrants is too far apart, the principal cause which brings about these inhuman and shameful results is evidently the carelessness in the selection of the emigrants. In fact there are many cases in which those do not actually stand to each other in the position of husband and wife and therefore do not entertain towards each other that sympathetic disposition necessary to matrimonial life, they present themselves as married couples for the sole purpose of emigrating, and when their desired object is accomplished, they soon abandon the assumed status and lead lives according to their own inclination.

Such being the case it is extremely desirable to prohibit in future, the emigration of those persons who present themselves under an assumed status. That the

matter of selecting emigrants hitherto pursued is not satisfactory is clear from the report of H. I. M.'s Consul at Honolulu and Your Excellency is also aware of it.

Under these circumstances I have the honor to request you that a strict supervision shall, in future, be exercised in selecting the applicants for emigration.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY R. W. IRWIN TO HIS EXCELLENCY
VISCOUNT SUIZO AOKI, JAN'Y 31, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 29th instant, requesting that a strict supervision shall, in future, be exercised in selecting the applicants for emigration and that only actual wives of male emigrants shall be taken.

In accordance with Your Excellency's request, I shall accept only those men and women who I am informed by the local authorities are husband and wife, of good moral standing.

I therefore trust that Your Excellency will request the Chiji of the Ken of Yamageichi, Kiroshima and Kumamoto, to instruct their local officials to give me and my employees every assistance to carry out Your Excellency's wishes.

In regard to statements made by Your Excellency regarding the condition of certain of the emigrants to

the Hawaiian Islands, selection in the past, etc., I reserve to myself the privilege of replying hereafter, should it be necessary to do so.

Meanwhile, I maintain that the reputation of Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands is of the highest and that they compare most favorably in conduct and good behavior, and industry, with any of the other nationalities at present living in the Hawaiian Islands.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY R. W. IRWIN, TOKIO, TO HIS
EXCELLENCY JOHN A. CUMMINS, FEB. 26, 1891.

Sir:—Referring to my previous dispatch of December 26th, 1890, to Your Excellency, and of my dispatch of January 20th, 1891, to His Excellency Charles N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior and President of the Board of Immigration, I have now the honor to enclose copies of my correspondence, on the subject of Emigration, with His Excellency Viscount Aoki, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, namely :

First. My note to His Excellency Viscount Aoki, dated Tokio, December 19th, 1890, requesting authority to charge each male emigrant hereafter fifteen dollars and fifty cents, for expenses. This, as before explained, was the result of long negotiations and the best terms which could be obtained.

Second. Viscount Aoki's reply dated Tokio, January 21st, 1891, accepting my proposal to charge each male emigrant \$15.50 for expenses, but insisting on 35 women (wives of emigrants) accompanying each 100 men their actual husbands. You will notice that Viscount Aoki abandons the question of electoral franchise, practically.

Third. My reply to the above dated January 22nd, 1891, accepting the conditions as to wives, etc.

Fourth. Viscount Aoki's note to me, dated January 29th, insisting that the \$15.50 to be charged to each emigrant shall be payable in Silver Yen; also the instalments at the equivalent.

Fifth. My reply to the above, accepting his Excellency's conditions.

Sixth. Viscount Aoki's communication to me, dated January 29th, 1891, insisting that hereafter a strict supervision shall be exercised in selecting the applicants for emigrants in regard to wives accompanying their husbands. This is in consequence of Mr. Ando's statements.

Seventh. My reply dated January 31st, 1891, informing his Excellency that, in accordance with his request, I will hereafter exercise very great care in the selection of wives to accompany their husbands. I also inform his Excellency that I shall accept only those men and women who I am informed by the local author-

ties are husband and wife of good moral standing. I further requested His Excellency to instruct the Chiji of the Kens of Kumamoto, Yamaguchi and Hiroshima to instruct their local officers to give me and my employees every assistance to carry out Viscount Aoki's wishes. Such orders were given, and I am happy to say that hereafter only women of the very highest character and actual wives will be sent to Hawaii. I may mention however that always, previously, my agents exercised strict care, but now we can be stricter, with the Imperial Japanese Government's active assistance.

I have received the most positive assurances from His Excellency Viscount Aoki, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, verbally, that our present Convention will continue to run on without alteration after March 8th, 1891; provided our Government strictly carries out its provisions together with the accompanying guarantees.

So, our emigration will continue permanently, until our agricultural laborers in Hawaii will consist only of Native Hawaiians and Japanese; and the Chinese will disappear from Hawaii.

I have received the greatest assistance in all these matters from the Hon. Paul Neumann, with whom I have consulted hourly and daily. Together we went to the provinces of Tamaguchi and Hershima and saw the emigrants at their homes in Japan.

Every effort has been made to maintain the concessions of 1887. It was however impossible to succeed in our endeavors against the express will and orders of His Majesty the Emperor. The present arrangement and continuation of our Convention is due to the personal solicitations of the Cabinet and the sanction of His Majesty the Emperor thereby obtained in full Cabinet Council.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY R. W. IRWIN TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SAMUEL PARKER, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

DECEMBER 26TH, 1891.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 19th instant, His Excellency Viscount Enomotto, His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, agreed to a reduction in the monthly wages of all Japanese agricultural laborers who may hereafter go to Hawaii, to twelve dollars and fifty cents, United States Gold, said reduction to commence with the twenty-first emigrants.

This reduction has been made in consequence of my most earnest representations in regard to the present condition of the sugar industry in Hawaii.

I have been negotiating continuously since August 31st, 1890.

The Japanese Government leaves us entirely free hereafter in the matter of the emigration of Japanese women, the wives of male emmigrants.

I would most respectfully call Your Excellency's attention to a matter which has much exercised the Japanese Government. It was a condition of the Emigration Convention of March 6th, 1886, that, if sufficient Japanese laborers were obtainable, no more Chinese laborers would be imported. This was solemnly promised by His late Majesty the King and by Premier Gibson.

Events have proved conclusively that a sufficient supply of Japanese agricultural laborers have been obtained and can be obtained. So I trust hereafter that no more Chinese will be imported by either our government or planters.

The Japanese Government considers it a danger to their relations with the Chinese Government, which are alway very delicate.

The same reason, in my opinion, would apply to Indians or other coolies. I mean in the view of the Japanese Government.

I trust that Your Excellency and our government will take the view which I now place before you, that the true interest and safety of the Hawaiian planters and people is in our successful Japanese Emigration.

Appendix C.

HON. J. MARSDEN'S MISSION.

The following is a copy of Mr. Canavarro's letter in connection with this mission, referred to in the Report. It is dated from the Consulate-General of Portugal in Hawaii, Honolulu, 19th November, 1890:

Mr. Minister:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's dispatch of the 18th inst. in which you express your desire to receive information as to the possibility of obtaining from Goa laborers for the plantations of this Country.

I hasten, Mr. Minister, to give you such information as I at present possess in regard to this matter.

The emigration of Portuguese subjects in India depends solely, except as to details of organization, upon the good will of the Portuguese Government.

The province of Goa, an ancient Portuguese possession on the West Coast of Hindustan, has a population of about 400,000 inhabitants.

The climate is much warmer than that of Hawaii. With the exception of a small number of families descended from Portuguese, the inhabitants are of the pure Indian race and the greater part of the population devote themselves to agriculture.

Like all of the oriental races they are not apparently very vigorous and although laborious I consider them, as laborers, inferior to Chinese.

I have no knowledge that laborers have ever been recruited from Goa; this would be a new experiment and a question the details in regard to which ought to be studied on the spot.

The large city of Bombay is very near to Goa, and it is probable that vessels might be there engaged for transport, if not I may possibly be able to ascertain the price of the passage money.

In the event of the laborers being willing to emigrate, I am disposed to believe that His Majesty's Government would have no objection, I will, however, submit the proposition to my Government by the next mail.

Your Excellency will permit me to remark that it will be necessary above all that the Government and those interested should give me such information as will enable me to know upon what basis this immigration will be conducted.

It seems to me preferable that there should be a direct contract with the Hawaiian Government as has always been the case with immigrants from the Azores; but as this has to be done with a race the character, customs and language of which are entirely different from our own, I consider it will be prudent to take into

account these circumstances in regard to the appointment of Inspector, Interpreters and, in fine, of adopting in regard to the Indian Immigration the system adopted as to Japanese Immigration.

In the event, Mr. Minister, of an understanding being arrived at in regard to these contracts relying upon the loyalty with which the Hawaiian Government fulfills its engagements, I shall not fail to inform my Government of my favorable opinion in regard to this project and in showing them the respective advantages which may accrue to our two countries.

[Signed] A DE SOUZA CANAVARRO,
"Charge^e d' Affaires of Portugal."

His Ex. J. A. Cummins.

Appendix D.

PROPOSED LABOR CONVENTION WITH CHINA.

From His Excellency Hon. H. A. P. Carter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Hon. J. A. Cummins) Washington, Nov. 24th, 1890:

Agreeably to Your Excellency's wishes I called on the Chinese Minister to lay before him your views regarding a treaty between China and Hawaii. His Ex-

cellency informed me that shortly after our interview on the subject last winter he wrote fully on the matter to the Viceroy of China, and proposed a treaty on the bases I had suggested, and that the Viceroy had answered that he could not advise the Emperor to make a treaty, that China did not find that treaties secured good treatment to Chinese subjects, that their experiences regarding rights guaranteed by treaties was most unfortunate, and that he was opposed to so-called labor conventions.

His Excellency also said that later he received another letter from the Viceroy saying that complaints had reached him to the effect that the other foreigners residing at Honolulu were opposed to the Chinese and that they were threatened with hostile legislation which led the Viceroy to remark that it would be useless to make a treaty under such circumstances.

I pointed out to His Excellency that the Viceroy's remarks were not just to Hawaii as Hawaii respected her treaty engagements, and that legislative acts in our country did not set aside treaty obligations as in America. I told him that the way to secure his fellow countrymen in their rights was to have their rights carefully defined in a treaty and that we would be willing to guarantee such rights to the Chinese already there if China would join us in regulating the terms on which any future immigration should be conducted.

His Excellency said that he would again write upon

the subject but that he thought that if the Chinese now living in Honolulu were to unite in recommending such a scheme and petition him as well as the Viceroy there would be more chance of success. He said, however, that he knew personally that the Viceroy was very much opposed to any arrangements which compelled the Chinese to return to China, after a term of service in a foreign land, against their own wishes.

This certainly is very discouraging regarding any immediate prospect of success.

Appendix E.

HAWAIIANS IN SAMOA.

The following correspondence is that referred to in the report in relation to the above matter:

**FROM U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL HAROLD M. SEWALL,
SAMOA, TO U. S. MINISTER STEVENS, HONO-
LULU, MARCH 20TH, 1891.**

DEAR SIR:

I enclose you a copy of a letter lately received by me from eight Hawaiians now living on the Island of Tutuila of this group.

The letter states the facts which have induced these people to seek passage to Honolulu. The King

has not yet sought to carry into execution his proclamation ordering the return of the Hawaiians but will undoubtedly do so upon the organization of the new Government. In anticipation of this, the signers of the enclosed letter went to meet the Alameda, but were refused passage, and forced to land at Tutuila.

Their case is one of hardship, if not of danger. At a meeting of the Consular-Board yesterday it was decided by the Consuls to address the representatives of our respective Governments at Hawaii, and request that they bring this case to the attention of the proper Hawaiian authorities.

I trust that some way may be found to help those unfortunate people to return to their homes, and will thank you to do what you can to this end.

HAROLD M. SEWALL,
Consul-General U. S. A.

(*Enclosure*)

Pago Pago, Samoa,
Feb. 3rd, 1891.

H. M. SEWALL, Esq.,
American Consul.

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned natives of the Sandwich Islands, have been on Samoa for over one year, and the King of Samoa has made a law that all natives from the Sandwich Islands that have recently

come to Samoa will have to return to their own country immediately or the Samoan Government will remove them and fine them \$100.00. We went and met the Steam Ship *Alameda* last week expecting to go to Honolulu on her. We did not have enough money to pay our passage and the Captain said, we would have to have the money or a receipt from some one in the Samoan or Hawaiian Governments and then we would go. We sincerely desire that if you can give us aid in any way to return to our country as soon as possible and if you can make any arrangements for us, let us know as soon as possible and oblige,

Yours respectfully

Mr. Simon Kaimuena, Mrs. K. S. Kaimuena,
Mrs. Kikalaha, Mrs. Maraia,
Mr. A. B. Kaaukuu, Mrs. Maria Kaaukuu,
Boy Lui, Mrs. Kahiki.

INDEX OF CONTENTS.

Accession of Her Majesty the Queen.....	7
Archives of the Department—To protect.....	53
Carter, H. A. P. Remarks on relations with the United States.....	
Remarks in regard to a proposed labor con- vention with China.....	43
His death.....	9
Consulate Fees—San Francisco.....	15
Hongkong.....	50
Consular changes.....	11
Columbian Exposition at Chicago.....	31
Cable matters.....	32
Hon. Audley Coote's concession.....	33
China—Proposed Labor Convention.....	43-101
Chinese Bureau—Report of.....	46
Conferences—International-American, Monetary Geologist.....	45
Convention—Expiration of with Portugal.....	40
“ “ “ Japan.....	41
Death of King Kalakaua.....	4-7
“ “ H. R. H- the Prince Consort	8
“ “ Hon. W. L. Green.....	8

Death of Hon. H. A. P. Carter.....	9-11
" " the King of the Netherlands.....	52
" " Duke of Clarence and Avondale.....	52
Diplomatic and Consular changes.....	11
United States.....	11
Portugal.....	12
Colonies of Great Britain.....	13
France—Tahiti.....	13
Netherlands	14
Austria—Hungary.....	15
Mexico and Spain.....	15
Education of Hawaiian Youths abroad.....	33
Hawaiian Youths abroad—Education of.....	33
Indigents—Utah.....	34-55
Samoa	35-103
Japan.....	36
Japan—Immigration matters.....	37-85
Laborers' deposits.....	39
Expiration of Convention with.....	41
Complaint as to the Vagrant Law.....	41
Indigent Hawaiians in.....	36
Diplomatic and Consular changes.....	11
Kaiulani—H. R. H. Princess, proclaimed Suc-	
to the Throne.....	7
Labor Matters—China.....	43-101
Portugal.....	42
Japan	37-85

Makalua, M. Hawaiian Youths Abroad.....	33
Marchant, H. G. " " "	34
Marsden, Hon. J: Report of his Mission	42-99
Military Matters	44
Ministerial Changes.....	3
Ministerial Policy	4
Mott-Smith, J. His Appointment as Minister to the United States	28
National Vessels, visiting Honolulu	52
Portugal—Expiration of Convention with	40
Mr. Marsden's Mission to Goa.....	42-99
Diplomatic and Consular changes	12
United States—Treaty Relations with the	16
Project of Proposed Treaty.....	20
Mr. Carter's remarks thereon.....	23
Universal Postal Union, Congress of 1891	51
Utah—Hawaiians in.....	34-55
Report of Governor Thomas and Mr. Goodwin	60-71
Report of W. A. Kinney	71
Washington Mission	28
World's Columbian Exposition.....	31

